Department of Energy

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SOURCE: 50 FR 30929, July 31, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1047.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to set forth Department of Energy (hereinafter "DOE") policy and procedures on the exercise of arrest authority and use of force by protective force personnel.

§ 1047.2 Scope.

This part applies to DOE and DOE contractor protective force personnel armed pursuant to section 161.k. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) to protect nuclear weapons, special nuclear material, clasified matter, nuclear facilities, and related property.

§ 1047.3 Definitions.

- (a) Act means section 161.k. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 2201.k.).
- (b) Arrest means any act, including taking, seizing or detaining of a person, that indicates an intention to take a person into custody and that subjects the person to the control of the person making the arrest.
- (c) Citizen's Arrest means that type of arrest which can be made by citizens in general and which is defined in the statutory and case law of each state.
- (d) *Contractor* means contractors and subcontractors at all tiers.
- (e) *LLEA* means local law enforcement agencies: city, county; and state.
- (f) Offender means the person to be arrested.
- (g) Protective Force Officer means any person authorized by DOE to carry firearms under section 161.k. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.
- (h) Special Nuclear Material (SNM) means: (1) Plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material which DOE, pursuant to the provisions of Section 51 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, determines to be special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or (2) any material artifi-

cially enriched by any of the foregoing, but does not include source material.

§ 1047.4 Arrest authority.

- (a) Under the Act, the authority of a DOE protective force officer to arrest without warrant is limited to the performance of official duties and should be exercised only in the enforcement of:
- (1) The following laws only if property of the United States which is in the custody of the DOE or its contractors is involved:
- (i) Felonies: (A) Arson—18 U.S.C. 81—(only applicable to "special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States" as defined by 18 U.S.C. 7).
- (B) Building or property within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction—18 U.S.C. 1363—(only applicable to "special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of United States" as defined by 18 U.S.C. 7).
 - (C) Civil disorder—18 U.S.C. 231.
- (D) Communication lines, stations or systems—18 U.S.C. 1362.
- (E) Concealment, removal or mutilation generally—18 U.S.C. 2071.
- (F) Conspiracy—18 U.S.C. 371—(violation of this section is a felony if the offense which is the object of the conspiracy is a felony).
- (G) Destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities—18 U.S.C. 33.
 - (H) Explosives-18 U.S.C. 844(f).
- (I) Government property or contracts—18 U.S.C. 1361—(violation of section is a felony if property damage exceeds \$100).
- (J) Military, naval or official passes—18 U.S.C. 499—(pertains to forging or altering official passes).
- (K) Personal property of the United States—18 U.S.C. 2112.
- (L) Public money, property, or records—18 U.S.C. 641—(violation of section is a felony if the property value exceeds \$100).
- (M) Sabotage—18 U.S.C. 2151, 2153—2156.
- (N) Violation under Physical Security Convention—18 U.S.C. 831.
- (ii) Misdemeanors: (A) Conspiracy—18 U.S.C. 371—(violation of section is a misdemeanor if the offense which is the object of the conspiracy is a misdemeanor).